

September – October

Year 7

**KNOWLEDGEABLE
AND EXPERT
LEARNERS**



Self
Quizzing

Flash
Cards

Mind
Maps

Brain
Dumps

enjoylearn**succeed**

INDEPENDENT LEARNING BOOKLET

NAME:

TUTOR GROUP:

CONTENTS

- Using Class Charts Instructions
- Accessing SENECA
- Independent Learning log
- Self Quizzing instructions
- Subject Knowledge Organisers

You will need an A4 application booklet.

HOMEWORK:

- Your teacher will set specific tasks, with a deadline, on Class Charts
- Instructions for your homework and how to access it are in this booklet
- You must complete and hand in the work by the deadline

INDEPENDENT LEARNING EXPECTATIONS AND REWARDS:

- You should complete 3 tasks over the week (20 mins each - 1 hour in total)
- The tasks will be set on Class Charts to help you keep track of what you need to do.
- You must bring your ILB and application book to school every day.
- You can choose the subject/topic you want to work on.
- Your tutor will check your ILB regularly to see how you are getting on.
- You will be rewarded for going above and beyond expectations.

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS CONTENTS

	Page No.
English	8
Maths	9
Computer Science	10
Science	11-16
French	17
German	18
Geography	19
History	20-21
RE	22
Art	23
Performing Arts	24
Product Design	25
DT – Food	26
DT – Textiles	27
Music	28

INDEPENDENT LEARNING LOG

SELF QUIZZING



Expectation this ½ term: Self Quizzing
Create and quiz yourself on **6** questions **3** times a week. (18 a week in total)

- This should be done three times a week , for approximately 20 minutes.
- All your selfg quizzing should be evidenced in your application booklet.
- Use this log to track how what subjects you have done (see example)

Week Beginning	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
EXAMPLE:	English: KG1 & 2		History: KG4 & 5		Drama: KG 1 & 3
07/09/26					
ILB CHECK 14/09/2026					
21/09/2026					
28/09/2026					
ILB CHECK 05/10/2026					
12/10/2026					
19/10/2026					

USING CLASS CHARTS



All of your homework will be set by your teachers using the Class Charts System. You should check Class Charts every day to make sure you are up to date, and that you meet all your deadlines. Below, shows you how to log on and track your homework.

Logging in to Class Charts

1. Enter your email address and password into the fields provided

Access code *
Your access code

Please enter the access code supplied by your teacher.

☒ Remember me

2. Click on the Log in button

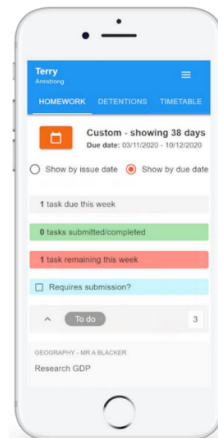
LOG IN

3. Enter your date of birth if prompted and click on the OK button

Date of birth
Please enter your date of birth below.
Date of Birth
12/06/2009
OK CANCEL

Homework

- Select the homework tab on our account.
- This will display a list of the homework tasks which you have been given.
- To change the date range for displayed homework tasks, click on the orange Date button.
- To display tasks in the order they are expected to be handed in, click on the Due date button.
- To mark a homework task as completed, view the homework task of your choice in more detail and tick the Completed checkbox.



To view a homework task in more detail, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. A popup will appear that contains the a description of the homework task, the estimated completion time and any links or attachments that may have been included.



To do
Research GDP
GEOGRAPHY - BFGG - MR A BLACKER
Type: Blended Learning
Issue date: Monday 09/11/2020
Due date: Wednesday 11/11/2020
Estimated completion time: 1 hours
Please write a short paragraph on what GDP is and how it is used.

Keeping track of homework

To track your homework use the three banners above the homework status. This shows the the number of homework tasks that are due that week, how many of those tasks you have completed and how many tasks you still need to complete.

1 task due this week

0 tasks submitted/completed

1 task remaining this week

To only see homework tasks that require an attachment submission, tick the checkbox labelled Requires submission.

☐ Requires submission?

If you are viewing the Homework tab via a desktop or laptop, expanding a homework status category will display a table overview of each homework task for the selected date range.

To do 3							
Homework	Teacher	Lesson	Issued	Due	Estimated time	Type	Feedback
☒ Research GDP	Mr A Blacker	8F/Gg	Monday 09/11/2020	Wednesday 11/11/2020	1 hours	Blended Learning	
☒ Write a soliloquy	Mr J Kato	8y/En2	Tuesday 10/11/2020	Tuesday 17/11/2020	30 minutes	Homework	
☒ Create a poster on French food	Mrs A Abell	7YEL/Fr	Friday 06/11/2020	Thursday 19/11/2020	45 minutes	Homework	Feedback

Homework attachment submissions

For certain homework tasks, you may be asked by your teacher to upload your work as an attachment. When viewing a homework task in more detail, you will see the Upload attachment button if your teacher is expecting your work to be uploaded. To submit a homework attachment, click on the Upload attachment button and select the files of your choice. Successfully uploaded files will then appear above the button

If your teacher leaves feedback on one of your homework attachments, you will see a Feedback icon appear on the associated homework task.

To view the feedback, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. Your teacher's feedback will appear directly below your homework attachment

To do

Write a book review
RECREATION - C6R/C6S - MRS A ABELL

Type: Homework
Issue date: Friday 20/03/2020
Due date: Friday 27/03/2020
Estimated completion time: 10

☐ Completed?

Write a 500 word review on the book of your choice.

My attachments

☒ My book review.doc

+ UPLOAD ATTACHMENT

You can upload a maximum of 5 attachments, each up to 250mb in size.

Supported file formats: doc, docx, pdf, xls, xlsx, ppt, pptx, pub, txt, png, jpeg, jpg, gif, rtf, mp3, odt, odp, csv, mp4, mov, m4a, sb3

RECREATION - MRS A ABELL

Write a book review

Issued: Friday 20/03/2020
Due: Friday 27/03/2020

Feedback

To do

Completed

Submitted late

Not submitted

Submitted

To-Do: These are homework tasks that you need to complete. Once you have completed them, tick the checkbox

Completed: These are homework tasks that you have ticked as completed but have not been marked by your teacher

Late: These are homework tasks that have been handed in past the deadline.

Not submitted: These are homework tasks that were not handed in on time.

Submitted: These are homework tasks that have been handed in on time.

HOW TO ACCESS SENECA



Seneca learning is a free online platform that will help you revise for all your subjects.

1.

Go to
<https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/>

2.

Click 'Log In' at the top right hand corner.



Login

Sign up

3.

Select 'Continue with Microsoft'.



Continue with Microsoft

4.

Enter your school email and password.

5.

Select the course(s) you want to work on

If you need any help accessing SENECA please speak to your class teacher, or Miss Holmes.

You can also scan this QR code for a video walkthrough of how to log in as a student

SCAN HERE



SELF QUIZZING – INSTRUCTIONS

1.



Identify knowledge

Identify the subject and knowledge groups you are going to cover.
[Look at one knowledge group at a time.](#)

2.



Review

Spend around 5 minutes reviewing the knowledge group you have chosen.

Use this time to create questions if you need too.

[Read it to yourself](#)

[Highlight keywords](#)

3.



Cover and answer

Cover up your knowledge and answer the questions from memory.

[Take your time and where possible answer in full sentences.](#)

4.



Revisit

Go back to the content and self-mark your answers in **green** pen.

5.



Review

Review the areas where there were gaps in knowledge, and self-quiz this area again.

SELF-QUIZZING QUESTIONS

These are taken straight from a knowledge organiser. These are examples of questions in your KO that can help you with self quizzing.

What is happiness?

What is gratitude?

What is vulnerability?

What is courage?

OR

A. Structure of the Earth and Plate Tectonics	
1	 Structure of the earth Crust – The outer layer of the Earth. It is a very thin layer (think of an apple skin on an apple) and ranges between a thickness of 6 and 70 km. Broken in pieces called tectonic plates. Mantle – Due to the high temperatures of this thick layer, the mantle has the consistency of jam! Temperatures within the mantle range from 5000°C near the core to 1300°C just below the crust. Outer Core – This layer is liquid and made up largely of iron. Inner Core – This layer is solid and is also made of iron. Temperatures within this dense core can be 5500°C.

Using your KO, you can create your own questions, such as:

Structure of the Earth

1. What is the Crust?
2. What is the Mantle?
3. What is the Outer Core?
4. What is the Inner Core?

You can directly answer these questions in your application book.

Stock Characters

1	Protagonist	The main character, e.g. Harry Potter.	6	Comic Relief	A character that lightens the mood in dramatic stories, e.g. Neville Longbottom.
2	Antagonist	The villain in the story, or the thing that is stopping the protagonist achieving their goal, e.g. Voldemort.	7	Father Figure	A wise, mentor character that can be relied on by the protagonist and offers guidance, e.g. Dumbledore.
3	Deuteragonist	The second main character, usually a companion or 'side-kick' to the protagonist, e.g. Ron Weasley.	8	Hag	An evil old woman, often a witch, who typically hates children e.g. Bellatrix Lestrange.
4	Love Interest	The protagonist's object of desire, e.g. Ginny Weasley.	9	Foil	A character that represents the opposite qualities to the protagonist, e.g. Draco Malfoy.
5	Confidante	The protagonist trusts them with their life and their problems, e.g. Hermione Granger.	10	Gentle Giant	A caring character, despite their intimidating appearance, e.g. Hagrid.

Story Conventions

1	Character Goal	What the protagonist needs to accomplish by the end of the story.	6	Inciting Incident	The first moment of conflict that kick-starts the story.
2	Conflict	Anything that stops the protagonist achieving their goal.	7	Reversals	Any new challenge for the protagonist.
3	Setting	Where and when the story happens.	8	Breaking Point	When it seems impossible for the protagonist to achieve their goal.
4	Exposition	Any important 'back-story' that needs to be understood.	9	Climax	The most dramatic part of the story, where the protagonist faces their ultimate challenge.
5	Equilibrium	This is the 'normal' state of affairs for the protagonist, where they are at peace.	10	Resolution	When the protagonist achieves their goal and the equilibrium is restored.

Common Themes

1	Good vs. Evil	5	Power
2	Courage	6	Friendship
3	Redemption	7	Growing Up
4	Love	8	Death

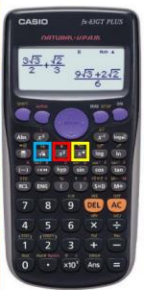
Cultural Function

1	Lessons	Morals, origins/creation and cautionary tales.
2	History	Wisdom, events and culture passed from one generation to the next.
3	Entertainment	Helping us escape our day-to-day lives and feel emotionally moved.
4	Commentary	Critiquing an aspect of society in order to show its flaws.

Number – Written Methods

1	BIDMAS • Brackets • Indices • Division • Multiplication • Addition • Subtraction	$3 + (12 \div 3) \times 4$ $= 3 + 4 \times 4$ $= 3 + 16$ $= 19$
2	Ordering negative numbers	When using negative numbers, the further away you get from 0, the smaller the number is. eg. -300 is smaller than -2.
3	Adding and subtracting negatives	$+$ – and $-$ + is the same as – (eg. $3 + -5 = -2$) $-$ – and $+$ + is the same as + (eg. $6 - -4 = 10$)

Number – Use of Calculator

1	Squaring and Cubing numbers	To calculate 5^2 press.... 5 $\square^2$ = To calculate 4^3 press.... 4 $\square^x$ 3 = To calculate $\sqrt{9}$ press.... $\sqrt{\square}$ 9 = To calculate $\sqrt[3]{8}$ press.... Ans $\sqrt[n]{\square}$ 8 = 
2	Square root and Cube root	

Algebra - Simplifying and Solving

1	Collecting like terms Collect all your different letters together	$4a + 3b + 2a - 2b$ $4a + 2a = 6a$ $3b - 2b = 1b$ Answer: $6a + 1b$
2	Simplifying expressions	$2a \times 3a = 6a^2$ $4a \div 2a = 2$
3	Substitution Replace the letters with the numbers. Multiply them as 2y is 2 times y.	If $x = 2$ and $y = 3$, what is the value of $4x + 2y$? $4 \times 2 = 8$ and $3 \times 2 = 6$ $8 + 6 = 14$ 14

Algebra - Sequences

1	Finding the nth Term • Find the difference • Take it away from 1st term
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8 12 16 20 24

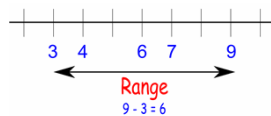
$\xrightarrow{-4}$ $\xrightarrow{+4}$ $\xrightarrow{+4}$ $\xrightarrow{+4}$ $\xrightarrow{+4}$

0th 4 8 12 16 20 24

$n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = \text{steps} \times n + 0^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$

$n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = 4n + 4$

Statistics – MMR

1	Mean Add the numbers up and divide by the amount of numbers there is.	$70, 72, 74, 76, 80, 114$ $\frac{70 + 72 + 74 + 76 + 80 + 114}{6} = \frac{486}{6} = 81$
2	Median Arrange them in order and find the middle value.	$70, 72, 74, 76, 80, 114$ $\text{median} = \frac{74 + 76}{2} = \frac{150}{2} = 75$
3	Mode Find the number that occurs the most.	$5, 13, 9, 7, 1, 9, 2, 9, \text{and } 11$ Mode = 9
4	Range The largest value take away the smallest value.	

Key Vocabulary

1	Square number	The product of a number being multiplied by itself
2	Cube number	The product of multiplying a number by itself twice
3	Square root	Finding what number has been multiplied by each other to get your number
4	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape
5	Area	The space inside a shape

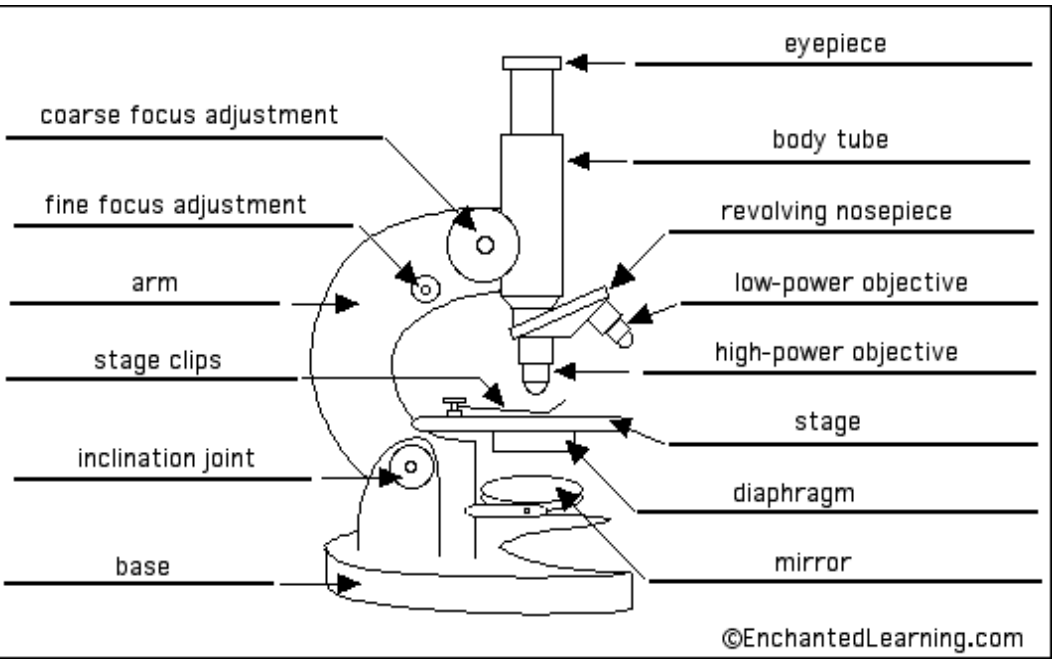
The Online World	
Network	Connecting computers together to communicate and share resources.
Internet	Interconnected computer networks around the world.
World Wide Web	Web pages hyperlinked to each other containing text, images, sound and video.
Social Networking	Software apps to allow groups of people to communicate with each other.

How to keep safe on the Internet	
Privacy	Only allow friends and family to view your personal data, images and videos.
Behaviour	Understand what are acceptable and unacceptable behaviours on the internet.
Cyberbullying	When post text or images intended to hurt, embarrass or harm a person are posted.
Stranger 	How to identify when a person is not genuine.

Digital Footprint	
Websites	Your browsing history is saved on your computer, ISP and web servers.
Messages	The data in emails, instant messaging and MMS is saved on computers and servers.
Online services	Personal data you give to online business, government organisations and charities.
Socialising	Data you enter on social networking sites is saved on web servers.
Future viewers	Anyone can follow your digital footprint; employers, schools, universities and government.

Reporting Abusive Behaviour	
Social media	They may be able to remove the content and close down the person's account.
CEOP Button	Worrying online abuse or communication press button. 
CEOP Form	Fill in the form and the police or help will contact you.

Key Vocabulary	
Internet safety	How to stay safe on the internet. Follow the internet safety rules.
Parents / Guardians	Seek advice and permission for online activities.
Personal data	Is information that relates to an identifiable individual.
Social Network	Privacy settings go to account privacy settings to make content visible only to approved followers.
Cyber Bullying	When the Internet or other devices are used to post text or images intended to hurt, embarrass or harm a person.
Computer safety	Strong password, Firewall, Anti-virus software and Physical security.
Hacking	Slang term used to describe illegal access of computer systems.

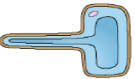
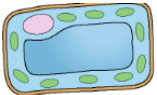


Magnification		
1	Actual size	How big something really is
2	Image size	How big something looks through a microscope
3	Equation for working out image size	Image size = actual size x magnification
4	Difference between magnification & focus	Magnification makes the image appear bigger, focus makes the image clearer

Diffusion		
1	The movement of particles from a HIGH concentration to a LOW concentration down a concentration gradient (gases or liquids). No energy required. High concentration Low concentration	
2	Factors that affect diffusion	Temperature, cell surface area

Cells		
1	Typical animal cell	- Mitochondria - Cell membrane - Ribosomes - Nucleus - Cytoplasm
2	Typical plant cell	- Mitochondria - Cell membrane - Ribosomes - Nucleus - Cytoplasm - Vacuole - Cell wall - Chloroplasts

Specialised cells

	Type of cell	Function	Adaptation	Why it has that adaptation
1	Red blood cell 	Carry oxygen around the body	No nucleus Bi-concave shape	More space for oxygen Easy to move through narrow blood vessels; higher surface area
2	Muscle cells	Contract and move things (like bones)	Lots of mitochondria	Releases energy for movement
3	Root hair cells 	Absorb water and nutrients from the soil	Large extensions No chloroplasts	Increases surface area No light underground, so no photosynthesis
4	Palisade cells 	Carry out lots of photosynthesis	Lots of chloroplasts	To allow lots of photosynthesis

Key Vocabulary

1	Nucleus	Controls cell activities, contains DNA
2	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions take place
3	Cell membrane	Controls what enters and leaves the cell
4	Cell wall	Made from cellulose fibers. Strengthens the cell and supports the plant.
5	Mitochondria	Where aerobic respiration takes place
6	Ribosomes	Make proteins by protein synthesis
7	Chloroplasts	Where photosynthesis occurs. Contains chlorophyll to absorb light
8	Chlorophyll	Green pigment used for photosynthesis found in chloroplasts
9	Vacuole	Contains cell sap

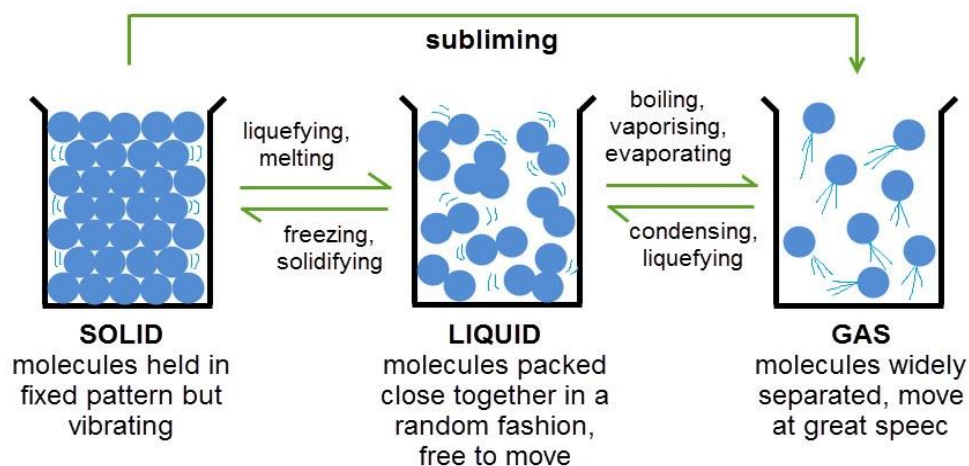
Key Vocabulary

10	Magnification	How much bigger an image appears than the real object
11	Resolution	Ability to distinguish between two very small and closely spaced objects
12	Organelle (sub-cellular structure)	Small structures inside animal and plant cells eg: nucleus, with a specific function (job)
13	Microscope	A piece of equipment that magnifies (enlarges) specimens eg: animal cells so they can be observed
14	Cell	The smallest structural and functional unit of an organism,
15	Organism	A living thing
16	Unicellular organism	An organism made of only one cell
17	Multicellular organism	An organism made of more than one cell
18	Differentiation	When a cell becomes a specialised cell

Simple particle model

1	The three states of matter	Solid, liquid, gas.
2	Particles	What all the things around us are made of
3	Arrangement of particles in solids	Regular arrangement; touching
4	Arrangement of particles in liquids	Random arrangement; not touching
5	Arrangement of particles in gases	Random arrangement; not touching
6	Movement of particles in solids	Vibrate around a fixed point (on a spot)
7	Movement of particles in liquids	Moving around each other randomly, slide over each other, remaining touching.
8	Movement of particles in gases	Randomly in every direction until bumping into each other or their container

Changes of State



Changes of state

1	Condensation	When a substance changes from a gas to a liquid
2	Boiling	When a substance changes from a liquid to a gas, at the boiling point
3	Evaporation	When a substance changes from a liquid to a gas, below the boiling point
4	Freezing	When a substance changes from a liquid to a solid
5	Melting	When a substance changes from a solid to a liquid
6	Melting point	The temperature when a substance changes from a solid to a liquid

Changes of state

7	Boiling point	The temperature when a substance changes from a liquid to a gas
8	Melting point of water	0°C
9	Boiling point of water	100°C
10	Thermometer	Used to measure change in temperature
11	The temperature of a substance stays the same while it changes state	

Properties of gases

1	Diffusion	Gas particles (and liquids) move from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are examples of gases that diffuse in the body.
2	Gas pressure	Is created when gas particles collide with the side of the container they are in. The more they collide, the greater the pressure.
3	Kinetic theory	The idea that all particles are moving
4	Factors which affect gas pressure	Temperature, size of the container, number of gas particles

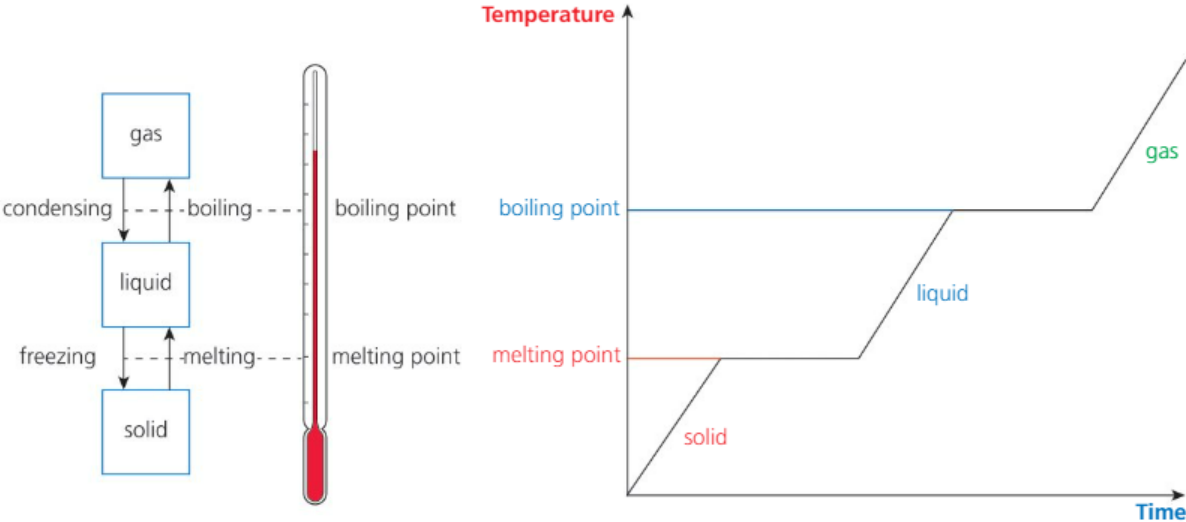
Bonding of particles

There are forces of attraction between particles, how strong they are will affect the arrangement of particles

1	Solid	Strong forces of attraction between the particles
2	Liquid	Medium-strength forces of attraction between the particles
3	Gas	Weak forces of attraction between particles

Changes of State

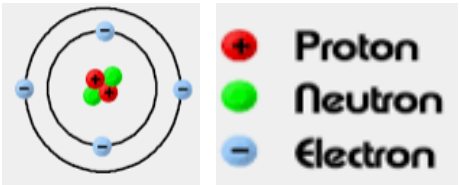
▼ Melting point and boiling point



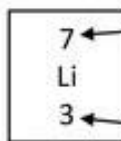
Factors affecting Gas pressure

1	Temperature	As the temperature increases, the gas pressure increases. This is because the particles move faster so will collide more.
2	Size of a container (volume)	As the size of the container decreases, the gas pressure increases. This is because the particles have less room to move so more likely to collide.
3	Number of particles	As the number of gas particles increases, the gas pressure increases. This is because the particles are more likely to collide with each other and/or the walls of the container

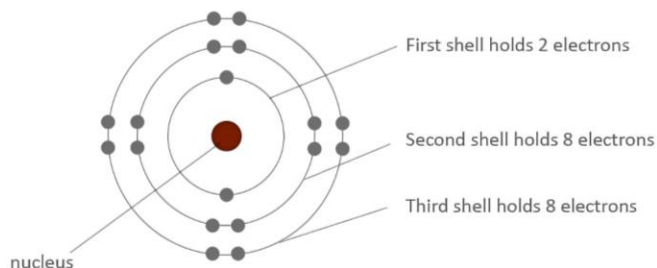
The atom

1	The atom			
2	Subatomic particles	Name of particle	Relative charge	Relative mass
		Proton	+1	1
		Neutron	0	1
		Electron	-1	Very small

3	Mass number (Total of protons + neutrons in nucleus)
	Atomic number (number of protons = no of electrons)



4 Electrons are held in shells. There is a maximum number of electrons that can be held in each shell.



The periodic table

1

groups 0 to 7 

Noble gases

Alkali metals

Halogens

periods 1 to 6 

1	2	Transition metals										3	4	5	6	7	0
H												B	C	N	O	F	He
Li	Be											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
Na	Mg											Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg						
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	?	?	?						

2 Organised into groups and periods. Elements in the same group follow the same trends in properties e.g.: melting point, boiling point, reactivity. Groups allow scientists to make predictions about element properties. Metals are on the left and non-metals are on the right (separated by thick black ladder line)

Chemical formulae

Tell us how many atoms of each element are in the compound in relation to each other. The small number tells us the number of each element.



Rules for writing the names of compounds

- 1 The element furthest to the left (usually metal or carbon) comes first in the name
- 2 If there are two names in the compound, the second element in the name changes the ending to 'ide' e.g. sodium chlor**ide**, aluminium ox**ide**
- 3 If there are three elements and one of them is oxygen, then the name of the second element is changed to 'ate' e.g. calcium carbon**ate**, sodium nitr**ate**
- 4 Sometimes the name of the compound includes information about the number of atoms. mono = 1, di = 2, tri = 3, tetra = 4 e.g. carbon **monoxide** (has 1 oxygen) carbon **dioxide** (has 2 oxygens)

Key Vocabulary 1

1	Atom	The smallest unit of matter that can exist on its own
2	Element	A substance made up of only one type of atom,
3	Compound	A substance made of two or more elements that have chemically bonded together.
4	Mixture	Two or more elements or compounds, not chemically bonded together. Can be separated by physical processes.
5	Mass number	The sum of the protons and neutrons in the nucleus
6	Atomic number	The number of protons in the atom. Number of protons = Number of electrons
7	Nucleus	The center of an atom, a region where protons and neutrons are located.

Key Vocabulary 1

8	Neutron	A subatomic particle that has no charge. Found in the nucleus.
9	Proton	A positively charged particle in an atom. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom is the atomic number of an element.
10	Electron	A negatively charged particle in an atom.
11	Period	Rows of the periodic table of elements. Tells you the number of shells in an atom.
12	Groups	Columns on the periodic table of elements, Tells you the number of electrons in the outer shell of an atom
13	Chemical symbol	One or two letters that are used to represent a type of atom
14	Molecule	A small number of atoms joined together

Section one : Greetings and likes/dislikes

1	bonjour	Hello
2	au revoir	Goodbye
3	ça va ?	How are you?
4	je m'appelle	I am called
5	j'aime	I like
6	je déteste	I hate
7	j'adore	I love

Section four : days of the week

1	lundi	Monday
2	mardi	Tuesday
3	mercredi	Wednesday
4	jeudi	Thursday
5	vendredi	Friday
6	samedi	Saturday
7	dimanche	Sunday

Section two: descriptions

1	ennuyeux	Boring
2	génial	Great
3	j'ai	I have
4	je suis	I am
5	petit	Small
6	grand	Large
7	très	Very
8	toujours	Always

Section five: months

1	janvier	January
2	février	February
3	mars	March
4	avril	April
5	mai	May
6	juin	June

Section three: activities

1	je télécharge	I download
2	j'envoie	I send
3	le foot	Football
4	la pétanque	Boules
5	le vélo	Bike
6	la natation	Swimming
7	l'équitation	Horse riding

Section six : months

1	juillet	July
2	août	August
3	septembre	September
4	octobre	October
5	novembre	November
6	décembre	December

Subject: German

Topic: SPELLING BEE WORDS TO LEARN

Year Group: 7

Section one : Greetings and likes/dislikes

1	Hallo	Hello
2	Auf Wiedersehen	Goodbye
3	Wie geht's?	How are you?
4	Ich mag	I like
5	Ich mag nicht	I don't like
6	langweilig	boring
7	klasse	great

Section two: descriptions

1	Ich habe	I have
2	Ich bin	I am
3	klein	small
4	groß	large
5	Ich heiße	I am called
6	sehr	very
7	immer	always

Section three: activities

1	Ich spiele	I play
2	Ich mache	I do
3	Fußball	football
4	Tennis	tennis
5	Radfahren	bike-riding
6	Schwimmen	swimming
7	Reiten	horse riding

Section four: months

1	Januar	January
2	Februar	February
3	März	March
4	April	April
5	Mai	May
6	Juni	June

Section five : months

1	Juli	July
2	August	August
3	September	September
4	Oktober	October
5	November	November
6	Dezember	December

Section five : days of the week

1	Montag	Monday
2	Dienstag	Tuesday
3	Mittwoch	Wednesday
4	Donnerstag	Thursday
5	Freitag	Friday
6	Samstag	Saturday
7	Sonntag	Sunday

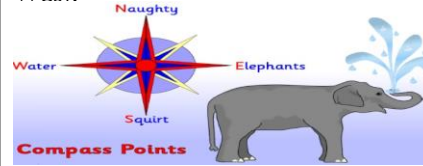
A. Key terms for skills unit

Key word	Definition
Contour lines	When a contour line is drawn on a map it represents a given elevation.
Relief	The highest and lowest elevation points in an area.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.
Symbol	A character, letter, or similar graphic representation used on a map to indicate some object or characteristic
Compass	An instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it.
Latitude	Distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator.
Longitude	Distance of a place east or west of the earth's meridian

B. Giving directions

Compass Directions

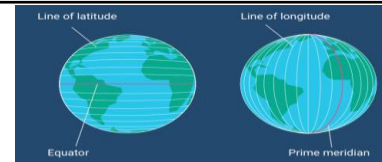
When giving directions we must use the compass; North, South, East and West.


C. Lines of latitude and longitude

Lines of latitude and longitude

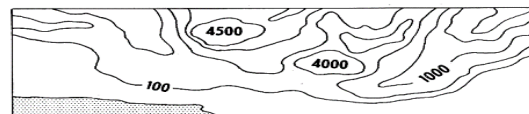
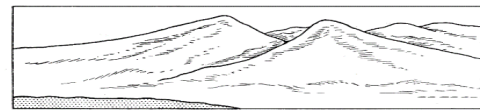
Lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom. They are not parallel as lines of latitude are - they meet at a point at the north and south poles and are called meridians. Lines of latitude circle the Earth in an east-west direction. They are parallel.

Lines of latitude and longitude


E. Contour lines

Contour lines

Contour lines next to each other will represent different elevations. The closer the contour lines are to each other, the steeper the slope of the land.

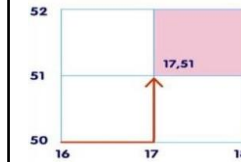

D. Giving 4 and 6 figure grid references

Grid reference

All maps contain grid lines which are useful in finding exact places and locations. People use grid lines to find where they want to for example finding roads, museums and other places of interest.

In 4-figure grid references 4 digits are used, however if we want to go into more detail and give the exact location of the church on the terrain, we use the 6-figure grid references

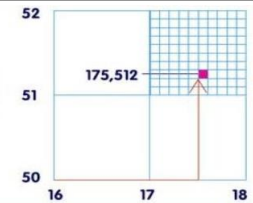
4 figure



Four-figure grid references
Each square has a grid reference which you get by putting together the numbers of the easting and northing that cross in its bottom left hand corner.

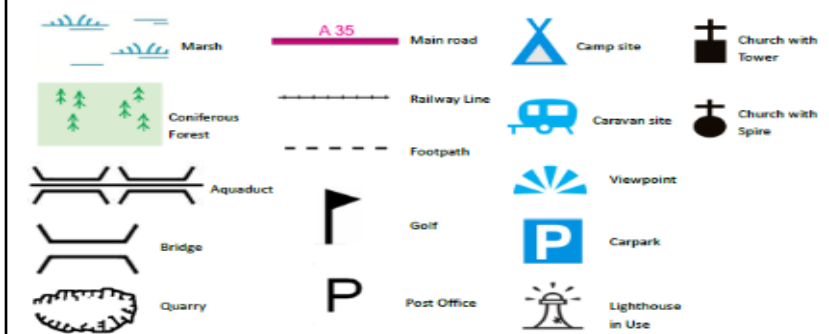
6 figure

Six-figure grid references
In your head, you should be able to divide all sides of the square into ten equal sections. By doing this, you can pinpoint locations within the square - these are called six-figure grid references.


E. Map symbols

Map symbols

Every map is accompanied by a legend or key. The Key is essential since it contains what each symbol on the map stands for. Such symbols may be drawings, letters, lines, shortened words or coloured areas. Most map symbols are conventional signs as they are understood by everyone around the world; for example a lighthouse and church.



1. What was England like pre-1066?		
1	Who were the Anglo Saxons?	1. A group of people who came from areas in Germany and settled in England in the 5 th Century
2	What was Anglo Saxon England like?	1. There were five important kingdoms which each had their own ruler
3	Who were the Vikings?	1. People from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland) 2. They travelled around raiding and trading with different areas
4	How did the Vikings change England?	1. Many came to set up farms and raise families 2. Many married local women and had children with Viking ancestry. 3. Viking settlements can easily be identified today as places ending in –by or –thorpe 4. The area that the Vikings ruled became known as Danelaw 5. In the 9 th century the Vikings were defeated by Alfred and stayed in the north of England.
2. Who were the claimants to the throne?		
1	Why was there competition for the throne?	1. Edward the Confessor had no children to take over after him. 2. He promised different people the throne when he died.
2	Harold Godwinson	1. Earl of Wessex – the most powerful noble in England 2. Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor 3. Claimed Edward promised him the throne on his deathbed 4. Chosen to be king by the Witan
3	Harald Hardrada	1. Viking King of Norway 2. Claimed his father had been promised the English throne by a previous King of England
4	William, Duke of Normandy	1. Edward the Confessor's distant cousin – the only contender who was a blood relative of Edward. 2. Duke of Normandy – very powerful and experienced at ruling.
5	What happened when Edward died?	1. Harold Godwinson claimed Edward promised him the throne on his deathbed. 2. Godwinson was crowned on the 6th January 1066 3. Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy were angry and prepared to invade England to claim the throne for themselves.

Key word	Definition
Viking	A pirate or settler who came from Scandinavia.
Longship	A Viking ship that could sail on seas or rivers.
Monastery	A place where monks lived, worked and worshipped.
Lindisfarne	The site of the first Viking attack in 793.
Raid	Attacking to take resources rather than land.
Danelaw	The part of England under Viking law.
Jorvik	Viking York.
Anglo-Saxon	Another term for an English person before 1066.
Norman	A person from Normandy.
Succession	The decision over who gets to be the next king.
Heir	The person next in line to the throne.
Feigned retreat	The Norman tactic of pretending to run away.
Nobles	Powerful and wealthy people.

3. What happened in 1066?

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Battle of Stamford Bridge | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harald Hardrada invaded Yorkshire and defeated the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Fulford Gate. 2. Harold Godwinson marched his army to Yorkshire and met Hardrada at Stamford Bridge. 3. Hardrada and Earl Tostig were killed and the Vikings returned to Norway. |
| 2 | Battle of Hastings | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William spent months preparing to invade England whilst waiting for good weather to sail. 2. He arrived in England as Harold Godwinson was fighting the Vikings in the North. 3. Godwinson marched his troops south quickly to meet the Normans 4. The Anglo-Saxons set up a shield wall on Senlac Hill 5. The Normans used a feigned retreat to break the shield wall 6. Godwinson was killed in battle. |
| 4 | Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Luck: William would have fought a much bigger army if the wind hadn't delayed their invasion 2. Preparations: While Harold was marching his soldiers up north and then straight back south again, William was building castles and gathering supplies 3. Tactics: William pretended to retreat which allowed him to break the shield wall |

4. How did Norman invasion change Britain?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Land Ownership | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William I took land away from those who had fought against him at the Battle of Hastings 2. He gave this land to his supporters. They then swore loyalty to William 3. By 1087 almost all the land in England was owned and run by Norman nobles |
| 2 | Control | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William developed the feudal system to help control the country. 2. This wasn't too different to the Anglo-Saxon system from before because the king was at the top and the peasants were at the bottom 3. The bit that was new was the nobles and knights in the middle |
| 3 | Noble women | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Although it is hard to find written evidence of women's stories, there is some evidence that Anglo-Saxon noble women were more equal before the Norman invasion. 2. They were expected to marry, but there is evidence that they would have more say in this marriage. 3. After the Norman invasion, William ordered widowed Saxon noblewomen to marry his Norman lords, which meant they lost control of their land. 4. Noble women rebelled by keeping their language; they were part of the reason the English language survived |
| 4 | The Church | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Anglo-Saxon England, the church was wealthy and owned more land in England than anyone else 2. The priests could have other jobs and marry and have children, even though this was against the Church's teachings 3. William brought a religious friend called Lanfranc with him. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury. 4. Lanfranc created a new church hierarchy so it was clear who everyone needed to obey. 5. They fired priests that they couldn't trust and created new churches and rules for new priests and monks to follow 6. William also pulled down Anglo-Saxon churches and replaced them with grand stone buildings to demonstrate their own power and the power of God |

Subject: RE			Subject: Judaism			Year Group: 7	
Knowledge Key concept : Jewish beliefs							
	Define		Explain		Evidence		
1	Covenant	Sacred promise	The covenant with Abraham	Abraham would be rewarded for obeying God and blessed with many children and land	"This is my covenant with you; I will make you the father of many nations"	A sacred promise cannot be broken; God will reward you for obeying to his word	
2	Liberation	Set free from physical or spiritual control	The covenant with Moses	God led Moses to free the Israelites from slavery, in turn they receive moral direction	"Do not be afraid. Stand firm and you will see the deliverance from the Lord."	Trust and listen to God always, he will protect and reward you	
3	Mono-theism	The belief that there is only one God	The Ten Commandments	Religious rules about how to behave and treat one another	Includes: You shall have no other Gods / You shall not murder / You shall not lie		
4	Passover	Festival to remember the covenant with Moses	The nature of God	Characteristics that tell humans about what God is like	Omnipotent / Omniscient / Omnibenevolent	All powerful / All knowing / All loving	
5	Seder	A ritual service and ceremonial dinner	The schema prayer	Reveals the nature of God and is recited daily	"Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is one"	God belongs to and cares for Jews, Jews are called to listen and pay attention.	
6	Mitzvot	613 Religious duties that all Jews must follow	Ritual and Moral Mitzvot	Ritual mitzvot guide how Jews worship. Moral mitzvot guide ethical behaviour	The story of Job	God allowed Job to be tested, humans can't understand everything, you should trust in God always	
7	Tikkun Olam	Repairing the world	The problem of evil	God is all powerful, all knowing and all loving, yet evil exists.	"Every time you help another person—you lift a fragment of light from the darkness"	Repeated good behaviour will lead you to God	
8	Diaspora	Forcibly removing a group of people	The Jewish Persecution	Since ancient times, Jews have been treated unfairly because of their beliefs	"The Lord is slow to anger"	Teshuva means saying sorry and changing your behaviour –God is not quick to punish	
9	Theodicy	An explanation for evil and suffering	The Fall	Adam and eve were tested to disobey God and all of humanity was punished	"A world in which there is no suffering is also one in which there is no courage"	John Hick argues that suffering encourages moral development.	

1. Tone & Form

1	Tone 	Smooth shading which fades gradually from dark to light.
2	Form 	Curved shading around the outline of an object using tone.
3	Gradual	Taking place or progressing slowly
4	Light source	The direction from which light originates
5	Shadows	The darker areas on an object where light is not hitting.
6	Highlights	The areas on an object where light is hitting.

3. Line

1	Line 	Hard and soft lines controlled using pressure.
2	Texture 	How something feels.
3	Density	The degree of compactness of a substance.
4	Pencil Pressure	How much force you put down on your pencil

2. Pattern

1	Pattern 	A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.
2	Repetition	The action of repeating something.
3	Perspective	Recorded by gradually increasing the size of your patterns from the centre.
4	Detail	A distinctive feature on a piece of art which can be seen most clearly close.
5	Tonal stippling	The creation of a pattern simulating varying degrees of solidity or shading by using small dots.
6	Tonal hatching	Artistic technique, drawing (or painting or scribing) closely spaced parallel lines.

4. Colour

1	Primary Colours (Red, Yellow, Blue) 	Three colours used to create secondary colours when mixed together.
2	Secondary Colours (Orange, Purple, Green) 	Created by mixing two primary colours.
3	Tertiary Colours Red-Purple, Red-Orange Blue-Purple, Blue-Green Yellow-Green, Yellow-Orange	Created by primary and secondary
4	Complementary Colours	

Key Vocabulary

1	Abstract Art	Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.
2	Colour wheel 	An abstract illustrative organisation of colours around a circle, which shows the relationships between primary, secondary, tertiary and complementary colours etc.

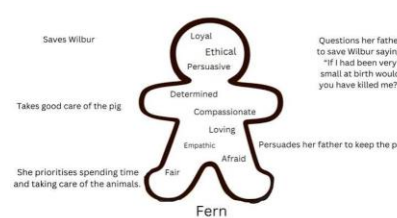
5. Artists/Movements/Genres

1	Leonardo Da Vinci	Italian Renaissance artist who excelled in drawing, painting, and sculpture.
2	Vincent Scarpace	Artist known for his paintings and drawings featuring abstract sea life.
3	Vincent Vann Gogh	Van Gogh was a Dutch Post-Impressionist painter who created oil paintings.
4	Georgi a O'Keeffe	Known for her paintings of enlarged flowers, New York skyscrapers, and New Mexico landscapes.

CHARACTERS

1.	Superhero	A character who is good and saves the day, usually using superpowers
2.	Supervillain	A character who is evil and wants to destroy, usually using superpowers
3.	Alter-ego	A person's second personality.

KEY VOCABULARY FOR SUPERHEROES

1	Entrance / Exit	Coming on to and going off stage in character.
2	Improvise	Make up a piece of Drama WITHOUT a script.
3	Slow- Motion	Moving very slowly.
4	Character	A person, different to ourselves, created for a performance.
5	Dialogue	The speech and conversation characters have on stage.
6	Role on the Wall	An outline of a person. On the inside, you write the Character's inner thoughts and feelings. On the outside, you write what other people see about the character. 
7	Sequence	A set of movements put together.
8	Energy	Putting effort into your performance and making sure you are lively and enthusiastic when you perform.
9	Concentration and Focus	Being organised and sensible in your performance and staying in role at all times. Confidently knowing your lines or movement.
10	Diction and Projection	Pronouncing your speech clearly. Making sure your voice can be heard (this doesn't mean shouting).

PHYSICAL SKILLS TO BECOME A CHARACTER – GSPEED

1. G	Gestures	Using your hands and arms. For example, waving.
2. G	Gait	The way you walk.
3. S	Stance	Where you place your feet and legs. For example, placing your feet wide apart.
4. P	Posture	How you hold your body, using your back and head. For example, hunching your back to communicate tiredness.
5. E	Expression	How parts of your face are positioned. For example, mouth upwards smiling to show happiness.
6. E	Eye Contact	Where you are looking. For example, into somebody's eyes or looking at the audience.
7. D	Dynamics	How you move. For example, sharply / smoothly.

Contextual links:

Iron Man (2008 film), Spiderman homecoming (2017 film), Wonder Woman (2017 film) The Incredibles (2004 animated film).

1. Process; Tools & Equipment

1		Hand held tool used to cut intricate shapes in woodworking
2		Used to cut straight lines in wood, but not deep cuts due to the 'back' on the top of the blade.
3		A piece of machinery used to cut intricate curves and joints
4		Used to check and mark right angles in constructional work
5		Hardened steel in the form of a bar or rod with many small cutting edges raised on its surfaces; used for smoothing or shaping objects.
6		Manufactured from stainless steel and features metric or imperial (or both) scales along its length. One end is usually flat whilst the other end is usually round.
7		A vertical bandfacer used for sanding, finishing & finishing tasks. (making surfaces flat).

2. Design Styles

1	Memphis	A design style that focusses on giving objects human features (Anthropomorphic) from simplistic geometric forms
2	De Stijl	A design style that takes its form from primary colours (Red, Blue and Yellow)
3	Art Deco	A design style that takes its influence from 'sunburst motifs' and 'ziggurat' (stepped pyramids)

3. Materials; Softwoods

A term for the wood which is produced by **coniferous** trees, they can take up to **20 years** before these trees can be used.

1	Pine	Furniture
2	Spruce	Roofing
3	Cedar	Cladding

3. Materials; Hardwoods

Hardwoods are usually have **broad leaves**, come from **deciduous** or broad-leaved trees and take many years to grow to maturity before they can be used (**100 Yrs**)

1	Teak	Exterior furniture
2	Oak	Interior furniture / Beams in old cottages
5	Beech	Kitchen items & musical instruments.

3. Materials; Manufactured Boards

Manufactured boards are timber sheets which are produced by **gluing wood layers or wood fibres** together. Often made use of **waste wood materials**

1	Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	Wood particles are combining with glue, and formed into panels by applying high temperature and pressure.
2	Plywood	Consists of two or more layers of wood glued and pressed together with the direction of the grain alternating.
5	Chipboard	Made from compressed wood chips and glues, often coated or veneered to give desired appearance

4. Wood Joints

1	Comb/Finger Joint		Consists of a series of alternate notches and square pins of the same width which are subsequently glued.
3	Dowel Joint		Used to reinforce Butt Joints by drilling holes and inserting round lengths of wood.
4	Screw Joint		A type of joint that is fastened by means of a threaded metal rod and a screwdriver.

Sand down all wood
(P80,P120,P240,P320,P400)

Apply **woodstain** as a finish will add **colour** to wood, but still allow the natural appearance of the wood to be seen – You will still see the wood **grain**.

Impact screwdrivers and hand drills are **not** the same. To make a screw joint you will first need a **pilot hole**, then a **countersink**.

1. Equipment

1	Sieve 	We use it to get air into a mixture and get any lumps out of flour.
2	Colander 	Used to drain water out of food e.g pasta, washing vegetables
3	Chopping board 	Used to prepare food on for hygiene and to protect the kitchen surface.
4	Wooden spoon 	Used to stir hot things as it doesn't melt or conduct heat.
5	Peeler 	Takes the skin off food e.g carrots.
6	Cooling rack 	Used to put hot things on to let them cool down faster as the air can get all around.
7	Measuring jug 	Used to measure liquid. Read at eye level for accuracy.
8	Table spoon 	A spoon bigger than a teaspoon and dessert spoon.
9	Cooker 	Consists of three parts (cooker, hob and grill)
10	Saucepan 	Used to heat up things on the hob.
26	Garlic crush 	Used to crush peeled garlic cloves to make a paste.

2. Macronutrient components

1	Macronutrients	Macronutrients are the nutrients we need in larger quantities that provide us with energy. E.g. fat, protein and carbohydrate
2	Balanced	A balanced meal includes a variety of foods from different food groups, ensuring you get a wide range of nutrients.
3	Portion size	One portion of fruit/vegetables is roughly the size of your hand
4	Carbohydrates	Two types (sugar & starch). These foods provide us with energy. Wholemeal options aid digestion and keep us feeling full e.g. wholemeal bread
5	Protein & Alternatives	Protein is an essential macronutrient that your body needs for growth, cell repair.
6	Fruit & Vegetables	Fresh, local, fruit and vegetables are best and can be very good value. Eat a variety of 5 different colours to maximise vitamin benefits. Helps immunity against germs.
7	Water	We should drink 6-8 glasses a day. We lose water through urine and sweat. We get it from food and drink.
8	Oils and spreads	While some fat is essential, we often consume too much saturated fat and need to prioritize unsaturated fats
8	Sugar (not included on Eatwell guide)	Can lead to tooth decay, diabetes 11, obesity and strokes
9	Seasonal	Eating produce (fruits, vegetables, etc.) when it's naturally in harvest and ripe during the particular season it's grown in

3. Kitchen Processes

1	Washing and drying up	Always wash up in hot soapy water and dry thoroughly before putting away.
2	Weighing & Measuring	Weighing and measuring has to be accurate for the recipe to be successful. Grams and litres
3	Coloured chopping boards	Red= raw meat Green= salad & fruit Brown=vegetables Blue= fish Yellow= cooked meat. Used for safe food preparation
4	Hygiene & Safety	Rules to follow to ensure you make the products safely and hygienically

4. Key Vocabulary

1	Food Miles	The total distance food travels from its source (where it's grown) to the plate
2	Sustainable	Sustainable food is food that is grown and produced in ways that are good for the environment, good for people, and good for animals.
3	Temperature control	Changing the temperature to ensure your food to cooked correctly. High for boiling and low heat for simmering.
4	Fairtrade	Ensures that people who produce goods e.g. farmers in developing countries, are paid a fair price and have decent working conditions
5	Food miles	The distance food travels from where it is grown to our plates. Represents the CO2 emissions produced.

1. Tools & equipment

1	Pins		Used to hold pieces of material together before sewing.
2	Needles		Used to sew material together by hand. In this project for tacking your material before using the sewing machine.
3	Ruler		Helps you mark out your fabric in straight lines before cutting.
4	Material Scissors		Scissors that are designed to cut fabric only. Cutting paper with blunt the blades.
5	Tailors Chalk		A special chalk that is used to mark out material. The chalk rubs away easily without leaving a mark.
6	Thread		Thread is used to sew material together. It comes in lots of colours and can be used on the sewing machine or with a needle by hand.
7	Tie dye		Restrict method of dyeing fabric. Elastic bands are used to stop the flow of dye from one section of the fabric to the other forming a pattern
8	Sewing Machine		An electronic machine that sews materials together.

2. Sewing Machine Components

1	Bobbin		The small circular thread holder that goes in the bottom of the sewing machine to stop your stitches coming undone.
2	Bobbin Case		Holds the bobbin in place in the sewing machine. Must be put in with the arm to the top.
3	Bobbin Winder		Located on the top of the sewing machine and used to wind up the bobbin. When clicked in it will stop the sewing machine sewing.
4	Foot Peddle		Operates the sewing machine, must be out on the floor. DO NOT PULL UP BY THE WIRE.
5	Stitch Selector Buttons		Changes the style of the stitches. 1 is used for straight stitching.
6	Reverse button		Puts the sewing machine in reverse. Should be used at the start and the finish of a line of stitching to stop the stitching coming undone.
7	Sewing machine feet (zipper foot)		A foot that is attached to the sewing machine to sew a zip into fabric.
8	Sewing machine needle plate		Helps you line up your material correctly and produce a nice even straight stitch.

3. Process; Sewing machine sewing

1	Thread up the sewing machine with the thread you wish to sew with.
2	Bring up the bobbin thread (fishing) Select your stitch.
3	Place your material under the pressor foot and lower the lever at the back to hold in place. Then lower your needle into the fabric.
4	Hold your material steady with both hands and place your foot on the foot peddle. Let the machine take the fabric.
5	Do three stitches forward and three back to lock your thread (tie a knot) then complete your line of stitching repeating the three stitches forward and three back at the end.

4. Materials

1	Denim	A natural fabric that is made from cotton and in some cases elastane (if it has a stretch) Usually dyed using indigo dye
2	Cotton	A natural fabric that is made from cotton fibres. Can be dyed many different colours.

Key Vocabulary

1	Puller	Metal part of a zip pulled to open and close
2	Teeth	The interlocking parts of a zip that are raised. They open and close when the puller is moved up and down.
3	Tack stitch	A temporary stitch used to hold fabric in place before you sew on the sewing machine.

☐ Thread up a sewing machine independently.

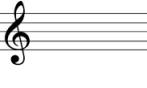
☐ Know how to use the sewing machine safely

☐ Be able to put the bobbin into the sewing machine correctly.

1. Rhythm

1		Crotchet = 1 Beat
2		Quaver = ½ Beat
3		Minim = 2 Beats
4		Semibreve = 4 Beats
5		Rest = Rest for 1 beat (Crotchet rest)
6		Rest = Rest ½ beat (Quaver rest)

2. Staves

1		Stave/ Staff = The Stave is the five lines which the notes are written on. Between these five lines there are four spaces.
4		Treble Clef = A symbol at the start of the music which means to play the keyboard with your right hand

3. DR SMITH

In music we use DR SMITH to help us remember terms of music.

1	D ynamics	How loud or quiet you play the music.
2	R hythm	The way notes and rests are placed around the beat.
3	S tructure	The different sections of a piece.
4	M elody	The main tune of the piece.
5	I nstrumentation	A combination of instruments used to perform a piece of music. - Strings - Woodwind - Brass - Percussion - Keyboard - Voice
6	T exture	Layers of sound in a piece of music.
7	T empo	How fast or slow the music is.
8	T onality	The mood of the music (Major or Minor).
9	H armony	Multiple pitches being played at the same time.

5. Key Vocabulary

1	Pulse	The constant heartbeat of the music.
2	Composition	An original piece or work of music.
3	Unison	Playing the same thing at the same time
4	Polyrhythm	When multiple rhythms are played at the same time
6	Call and Response	A leader plays a rhythm and others reply together.
7	Solo	A performance where one person plays the melody, with or without an accompaniment.
8	Pitch	How high or low the note is

Notes